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BULLETIN OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

September 16 to 30, 1910.

NEW PLANT IMMIGRANTS.

AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS. (Rosaceae.) 28801-802. Seeds of two varieties of almond from Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. Said to have come originally from Persia. No. 28801, a very small almond, but with thin shell and of good flavor. No. 28802, a large almond with a very hard shell. (Meyer's introductions.) For distribution later.

ARGANIA SIDEROXYLON. (Sapotaceae.) 28783. Seeds from Tangier, Morocco. Procured by Mr. R. L. Sprague, American Consul. "A spiny, small-leaved tree from Morocco, attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet. The fruits, the size of an olive, are used for feeding stock. From the small kernels, after rosting and grinding, an oil is extracted of an irritating and harsh taste, but which is used in Morocco for food and light. It makes good soap. It replaces the olive to a considerable extent in the southwestern part of Morocco, where it is said to form forests." (W. T. Swingle.) For distribution later.

ARISTOTELIA MACQUI. (Elaeocarpaceae.) 28776. Seeds from Mr. Jose D. Husbands. Maqui blanco or white maqui. For distribution later.

CANARIUM LUZONICUM. (Balsameaceae.) 28810. Pili nut from Nueva Caceres, P. I. Presented by the Hon. P. M. Moir. "These nuts grow in the southern part of Luzon and nowhere else in the Philippines. The tree is quite large and fairly pretty. The nut is the richest in flavor of any nut I have ever eaten, and all the Americans in the Philippines think it the finest nut grown. When the nuts are roasted if you touch a lighted match to one it will burn like a lamp, it is so rich in oil." (Moir.) For distribution later.

CITRUS SP. (Cucurbitaceae.) 28786-787. Seeds from Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the Director, Department of Agriculture. No. 28786. Citrus aurantium var. macrocarpa. For distribution later.

CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS. (Tiliaceae.) 28784. Seeds from Shanghai, China. Presented by Mr. Nicolas Tsu. This is an annual shrub 8 to 15 feet high, native of India and largely grown there for the well known and widely used jute fiber. For distribution later.

CORYLUS AVELLANA. (Betulaceae.) 28803. Seeds from Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. A hazelnut called Trepizond. A very popular variety and much grown in this section of the Caucasus. (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later.

CORYLUS TUBULOSA. (Betulaceae.) 28804-805. Seeds of two varieties of filberts from Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. (Meyer's introductions.) For distribution later.

DRIMYS WINTERI. (Magnoliaceae.) 28773. Seeds presented by Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "Canelo del Sur." For distribution later.

ELAEAGNUS HORTENSIS. (Elaeagnaceae.) 28806. Seeds from Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. Sparingly sold as a sweet-meat; said to come from Turkestan. (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later.

ERODIUM SP. (Geraniaceae.) 28775. Seeds from Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "Alfilerillo double." For distribution later.

FERONIA LUCIDA. (Rutaceae.) 28799-800. Seeds of two varieties of Feronia lucida from Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the Director, Department of Agriculture. For distribution later.

GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM. (Geraniaceae.) 28774. Seeds from Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "Alfilerillo single." For distribution later.

GEVUINA AVELLANA. (Proteaceae.) 28772. Seeds presented by Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "These are fresh seeds from the south and therefore hardier than those sent heretofore from Central Chile." (Husbands.) For distribution later.

MANGIFERA INDICA. (Anacardiaceae.) 28816-822. A collection of mango seeds from Lal-Bagh, Bangalore, India. Procured for Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, Economic Botanist with the Government of Mysore. Seven varieties as follows: Amini, Badami, Mulgoa, Puttu, Raspuri, Romani and Sundersha. The seeds were in poor condition and badly infested with the mango weevil, Cryptorhynchus mangifera, Fab. For distribution later.

MEDICAGO DENTICULATA. (Fabaceae.) 28788. M. ORBICULARIS, No. 28789. M. TRIBULOIDES, No. 28790. Native medicagos from Beirut, Turkey. Presented by Mr. Alfred E. Day. For distribution later.

MELICA VIOLACEA. (Poaceae.) 28778. Seeds from Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "Wild grass from the south of Chile; has no name, I am told. Eaten by animals." (Husbands.) For distribution later.

MELOCANNA BAMBUSOIDES. (Poaceae.) 28781. Muli bamboo seeds from Sibpur, Calcutta, India. Presented by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens. "The fruit is very curious in form and size as compared with other bamboos. The true seed inside the pericarp about the size and shape of a betel-nut, is very pleasant eating and not at all austere, though without much flavor. The natives declare the whole fruit is edible after baking." (From Col. Munro's Mono. of the Bambusaceae.) For distribution later.

PISTACIA VERA. (Anacardiaceae.) 28807. Seeds from Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. A very white pistache, of rather poor quality, however. Said to come from Persia. (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later.

PRUNUS SP. (Rosaceae.) 28808. Seeds from Batoum, Caucasus, Russia Dried plums said to come from Persia. Used stewed with meats an in soups. (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later.

PRUNUS SP. (Rosaceae.) 28809. Seeds from Batoum, Caucasus, Russia Cherry said to come from Gori, Central Caucasus. (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later.

PSIDIUM GUAJAVA. (Myrtaceae.) 28811. Seeds from Tlacotalpan, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Presented by Mr. Edward Everest. "An evergreen arborescent shrub, 10 to 20 feet high, indigenous to the tropical mainland of America, from where it has been introduced to practically all parts of the tropics. The fruit is round, oblong or pyriform, the best varieties attaining a weight of 8 to 10 oz. The skin is smooth and yellowish; the flesh, in which the numerous seeds are embedded, is whitish, yellowish or reddish and usually very aromatic. The quality and flavor varies exceedingly, certain types being flat and insipid, others very sweet and still others more or less acid. The sweet and subacid sorts may be eaten with cream as a dessert fruit. From the acid fruits a superior jelly is manufactured. By-products obtained in its manufacture are guava marmalade and 'guava cheese'." (P. J. Wester.) For distribution later.

SANGUISORBA MINOR. (Rosaceae.) 28779. Seeds from Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "Wild grass seed from the south of Chile; has no name, I am told. Eaten by animals." (Husbands.) For distribution later.

SOLANUM MAGLIA. (Solanaceae.) 28731-732. Mutations from wild potato tubers raised by Dr. Edward Heckel, Director, Botanic Garden, Marseilles, France. Fourth generation. For distribution later.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM. (Solanaceae.) 28780. Tubers from Paraguay. Presented by Mr. C. F. Mead of Piropo. "It will stand frost equal to tomato vines. The tubers above ground are very similar to potatoes, but the color is dark, from yellow to red. There are also white tubers below the ground, the same as regular potatoes, but very small. It may be possible by selection and crossing to induce plants to bear marketable potatoes, both below and above ground. It is not as heavy a cropper as the regular potato and the necessity for a trellis makes its economic value doubtful." (Mead.) For distribution later.

TRIFOLIUM AGRARIUM. (Fabaceae.) 28791. T. CLYPEATUM, No. 28792. T. SCUTATUM, No. 28793. Seeds of native clovers from Beirut, Turkey. Presented by Mr. Alfred E. Day. For distribution later.

UNIDENTIFIED. (Silenaceae.) 28264. Roots from mountains near Bachar-den, Turkestan. A very ornamental, low-growing perennial plant belonging to the Silenaceae, bearing a mass of dark, rosy-red flowers in early June. Growing between rocks and boulders on sunburned mountain sides. (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

DOMINICA. Mr. Joseph Jones, Curator, Botanic Station, Sept. 17. Is sending root of the waw-waw (Rajania pleioneura), a native of Dominica. It occurs wild in the forests and does best in deep shade. It is not cultivated, probably because an abundance can be obtained by digging in the forest. It is considered by many to be superior to the yams produced by the Dioscoreas.

ITALY, Naples. Mr. R. S. Woglum, Sept. 10. Reports that the algaroba grown at Malaga is monoecious, while the Valencia variety is dioecious. Very little algaroba is grown at Malaga, but considerable north of there, between that place and Bobadilla. At Valencia the largest plantations in Spain are to be found. It is grown in the same fields with olives. Seems to be more drought resistant than olives. The pods are dried before using. There is an insect pest that should be carefully avoided in introducing the plant. At Malaga seedling trees are mostly grown. Algaroba trees are said to live as long as 200 years.

JAVA, Buitenzorg. Department of Agriculture, Aug. 20. Cuttings have been taken of Talauma mutabilis and its varieties, longifolia and splendens, and hope to grow them in such a way that they can send us the plants next spring in a Wardian case.

MANCHURIA, Mukden. Mr. E. C. Parker, Aug. 3. Sends through Mr. W. H. Tomhave, of the University of Minnesota, a report on the proposed reorganization of the Mukden Experiment Station.

PALESTINE, Jerusalem. Mr. E. F. Beaumont, Sept. 12. Sends photographs of a wheat field on the plain of Sharon. This land has never been fertilized and yet has been farmed continuously for centuries. The peasants practice rotation with crops of the pea family. Another photograph shows the difference in winter growth between the Turkestan alfalfa and the Syrian variety. The winter there is not severe, and the alfalfa grows more or less during the whole season. The Turkestan variety, however, acts like winter wheat and stools out, making no growth to speak of until the warmer weather sets in. The Syrian variety, therefore, is ready for cutting earlier.

MELOCANNA BAMBUSOIDES, MULI BAMBOO.

"The culms reach a height of 50 to 70 feet, with a circumference of 12 to 13 inches at the base. It has been stated that M. bambusoides dies immediately after fruiting, but Dr. Anderson, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Calcutta, states that in no case of which he was aware during the flowering period of 1857-58 did a general death of the bamboo follow. The foliage almost entirely disappeared during the flowering, and the flowering shoots died, but they were replaced by young shoots. The fruit is very curious in form and size as compared with other bamboos. The true seed inside the pericarp, about the size and shape of a betel nut (small pear), is very pleasant eating and not at all austere, though without much flavor. The natives declare the whole fruit is edible after baking." (Theobald. From Colonel Munro's monograph of the Bambusaceae.)

PISTACIA VERA.

A collection of three year old budded pistache trees, S. P. I. No. 6349, purchased by Mr. David Fairchild from a nurseryman in Athens, Greece. One of the early pistache introductions. Only one or two plants, however, survived the shipment.